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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

WDID	**8 330101001**
Discharger	**City of Beaumont**
Name of Facility	**Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1**
Facility Address	**715 W. 4th Street**
	Beaumont, CA 92223
	Riverside County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**Alan Kapanicas, City Manager, (951) 769-8534**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Alan Kapanicas, City Manager, (951) 769-8534**
Mailing Address	**550 E 6th Street, Beaumont, CA 92223**
Billing Address	**SAME**
Type of Facility	**POTW**
Major or Minor Facility	**Major**
Threat to Water Quality	**1**
Complexity	**A**
Pretreatment Program	**N**
Reclamation Requirements	**Producer**
Facility Permitted Flow	**4 mgd**
Facility Design Flow	**4 mgd**
Watershed	**Santa Ana River Watershed**
Receiving Water	**Cooper's Creek, San Timoteo Creek, Santa Ana River, San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zone, and Beaumont Groundwater Management Zone**
Receiving Water Type	**Creek, river and groundwater**

B. The City of Beaumont (hereinafter Discharger) owns Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 (hereinafter Facility), a tertiary treatment facility. Urban Logic Consultants, a private contractor, operates the Facility for the City. The facility receives and treats domestic and commercial/industrial wastewater generated within the City of Beaumont and Highland Springs (portions of the unincorporated area of Cherry Valley). The discharges from the facility are currently to Cooper's Creek, a tributary of San Timoteo Creek, Reach 3 and regulated under Order No. 00-10, NPDES No. CA80105376. The Discharger proposes to expand its Facility's treatment capacity from 2 to 4.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The expansion will also include the construction of a regional recycled water system. Order No. 00-10 is being renewed to update and include this proposed increase in the Facility's

treatment capacity and increase in recycled water use. With the construction of the recycled water system, most of the tertiary treated wastewater will be recycled, and tertiary treated wastewater from the Facility will be discharged only intermittently to Cooper's Creek.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on October 28, 2004. Supplemental Information was requested and received on July 21, 2005.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

As discussed above, the Discharger proposes to expand the existing treatment capacity of the facility from 2 MGD to 4.0 MGD average dry weather flow. The current plant expansion design incorporates the same treatment processes as the existing plant. The wastewater treatment system consists of bar screens, activated sludge extended aeration, equalization, clarification, dual media sand filtration, UV disinfection and sludge thickening/drying. Sludge from the facility is dewatered (15-20 percent solids) and stored in drying beds prior to disposal. The Facility produces tertiary treated water that complies with requirements established in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations for unrestricted non-potable water reuse.

The existing Facility utilizes sludge thickeners, sludge centrifuge (for mechanical drying and thickening) and drying beds to dewater sludge.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The treatment facility and discharge points are located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, within the portions of Section 9, T3S, R1W, SBB&M. The discharger currently discharges tertiary treated effluent to Cooper's Creek at latitude 33°55'24"N and longitude 116°59'34"W. This unlined reach of the Creek overlies and recharges the San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ). While the discharge is to Cooper's Creek, it is considered a *de facto* discharge to San Timoteo Creek and the San Timoteo Management Zone.

The discharger is proposing to construct a 0.2 to 0.5 MGD capacity recycled water reservoir at the existing wastewater treatment facility and is currently working with the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) to determine the final size of this reservoir. A pump station will be constructed to pump recycled water from this reservoir into the BCVWD non-potable water distribution system. The pump station will be designed and constructed so that it can be expanded over time. The location of the proposed recycled water reservoir and pump station will be approximately 33°55'25"N and 116°59'38"W, which is just northeast of the existing point of discharge to Cooper's Creek.

BCVWD estimates that there will be an average demand for non-potable water of about 2.9 MGD by 2010 and 5.0 MGD by 2025. BCVWD will take all the recycled water that is available and blend it with untreated state project water. BCVWD will then deliver this water for irrigation to Oak Valley Golf Course, Highland Springs North Golf Course, PGA Oak Valley Golf Courses, Sunny Cal Egg Ranch, and for irrigation of parkways, medians, cemeteries, and parks.

The Discharger also plans to construct a 4 million gallon recycled water reservoir. The site for this reservoir has not been finalized yet.

C. As previously described (I.B., above), with the construction of the recycled water system, most of the Discharger's recycled water will be recycled and there will be only intermittent discharges to Cooper's Creek. The Discharger currently proposes to use the recycled water for landscape irrigation and other similar uses in areas overlying the Beaumont Management Zone. The Discharger may propose recycled water recharge projects in the future[1]. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

1. Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order 00-10 are as follows:

Parameter (units)	Effluent Limitation					
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	12-month Average
Discharge Flow (MGD)	--	--	1.4	--	--	--
BOD (mg/L)	20	30	--	--	--	--
TSS (mg/L)	20	30	--	--	--	--
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (mg/L)	--	--	--	--	--	10
pH (pH units)	--	--	–	6.5	8.5	--
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	--	--	--	--		490
Total Coliform	MPN of 23/100 ml. in any Calendar Month	MPN of 2.2/100 ml.	--	--	--	--

2. Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data for previous Order 00-10 are as follows:

Parameter (units)	Monitoring Data from 1-2000 To 5-2005		
	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Discharge Flow (MGD)	1.835	1.975	2.354
BOD (mg/L)	9.2	15.6	24
TSS (mg/L)	7.1	12.3	22

[1] This Order would need to be reopened and revised to specify appropriate recharge requirements, unless such requirements are specified in separate waste discharge requirements.

Parameter (units)	Monitoring Data from 1-2000 To 5-2005		
	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (mg/L)			12
pH (pH units)	8	8.15	8.5
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)			490
Total Coliform	27.5	101.6	500
Selenium	10		

D. Compliance Summary

Based on a review of effluent monitoring data submitted by the discharger for the period from 2000 through 2005, the wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment facility was in violation of the following effluent limitations:

Parameter	Unit	Date	Value	Permit Limit[2]	Reason for Violation	Corrective Measures
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	7/11/2000	10.00	1.7	An investigation conducted by staff found a local orange juice factory was discharging an organic phosphate into the collection system.	The orange juice factory was directed to cease discharging the organic phosphate.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	9/7/2000	3.13	1.7	An investigation conducted by staff found a local orange juice factory was discharging an organic phosphate into the collection system.	The orange juice factory was directed to cease discharging the organic phosphate.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	9/19/2000	3.13	1.7	An investigation conducted by staff found a local orange juice factory was discharging an organic phosphate into the collection system.	The orange juice factory was directed to cease discharging the organic phosphate.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	10/4/2000	5.56	1.7	An investigation conducted by staff found a local orange juice factory was discharging an organic phosphate into the collection system.	The orange juice factory was directed to cease discharging the organic phosphate.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	10/25/2000	1.79	1.7	An investigation conducted by staff found a local orange juice factory was discharging an organic phosphate into the collection system.	The orange juice factory was directed to cease discharging the organic phosphate.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	1/9/2001	5.56	1.7	Investigation by staff found that the effluent sampler tubing was replaced with non-food grade vinyl tubing.	The tubing was replaced with food grade tubing.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUa	4/3/2001	1.79	1.7	Investigation by staff found that the effluent sampler tubing was replaced with non-food grade vinyl tubing.	The tubing was replaced with food grade tubing.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUa	4/17/2001	3.13	1.7	Investigation by staff found that the effluent sampler tubing was replaced with non-food grade vinyl tubing.	The tubing was replaced with food grade tubing.

[2] The 1.7 TUc is not a permit limit but a trigger to conduct accelerated chronic toxicity testing.

Parameter	Unit	Date	Value	Permit Limit[2]	Reason for Violation	Corrective Measures
Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	1/10/2002	30	23	Violation occurred as a result of improper sampling techniques.	Operators were instructed on proper sampling procedures.
Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	1/23/2002	500	23	Violation occurred as a result of improper sampling techniques.	Operators were instructed on proper sampling procedures.
Average Turbidity in 24 hour period	NTU	5/16/2002	>2	2	Investigation by staff found excessive septage dumping by vacuum truck haulers.	Limits were placed to minimize receiving of septic waste.
Chronic Toxicity Reproduction	TUc	6/4/2002	1.79	1.7	Cause of violation unknown.	Sampling techniques were reviewed and related treatment processes were evaluated.
Coliform Bacteria 7 Day Average	MPN/100ml	9/3-9/9/2002	>2.2	2.2	UV-3000 Reactor chamber needed to be cleaned and operators needed to be re-instructed as to the proper sampling procedure for UV systems.	Re-instructed operators and re-scheduled the cleaning of the UV Reactor chamber to the week prior to Chronic toxicity testing.
Discharge of partially treated effluent and turbidity > 10 NTUs	NTU	2/12/2003	>10	10	Hydraulic overload from heavy rains and plugged return activated sludge line coming from the south Clarifier.	Adjusted aeration basins effluent valves to reduce flow to clarifiers and filters. Need to expand the Treatment facility to except greater flows during rain events.
Discharge of partially treated effluent and turbidity > 10 NTUs	NTU	2/3/2004	>10	10	Violation was due to plugged return activated sludge (RAS) lines resulting from tumble weeds and other debris blowing into process tanks.	Wire fence was erected around perimeter of basins to catch flying debris. Reduced flow from basins, by adjustment of pinch values, minimized effects resulting from these discharges.
Discharge of partially treated effluent and turbidity > 10 NTUs	NTU	4/25/2004	>10	10	Violation was due to plugged return activated sludge (RAS) lines resulting from tumble weeds and other debris blowing into process tanks.	Wire fence was erected around perimeter of basins to catch flying debris. Reduced flow from basins, by adjustment of pinch values, minimized effects resulting from these discharges.
Stream dissolved oxygen	mg/L	7/15-7/23/2004	<5	>5	Violation occurred as a result of an interruption of electrical power to the sludge handing systems due to construction.	Additional air was introduced to the basins in order to handle the increased solids loading.
Average Turbidity in 24 hour period	NTU	8/20-9/2/2004	>2	2	Aeration basins plugged with construction debris, thus plugging the sand filters.	Restored system by pumping to new aeration basins and cleaning the filters.
Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	9/1-9/14/2004	300	23	Investigation by plant staff found that coliform violations were the result of defective UV lamps and improper sampling techniques.	The UV system lamps were replaced and operators were briefed on proper coliform sampling procedures.
Stream dissolved oxygen	mg/L	9/17-9/24/2004	<5	>5	Violation occurred as a result of an interruption of electrical power to the sludge handing systems due to construction.	Additional air was introduced to the basins in order to handle the increased solids loading.
Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	12/16/2004	240	23	Investigation by plant staff found that coliform violations were the result of defective UV lamps and improper sampling techniques.	The UV system lamps were replaced and operators were briefed on proper coliform sampling procedures.

Parameter	Unit	Date	Value	Permit Limit[2]	Reason for Violation	Corrective Measures
Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100ml	1/8/2005	130	23	Investigation by plant staff found no explanation for violation.	UV system lamps were cleaned as a precaution.
Average monthly ammonia	mg/L	Jan-05	7.3	5	Investigation by plant staff found no explanation for violation.	UV system lamps were cleaned as a precaution.

E. Planned Changes:

The discharger is proposing to increase wastewater treatment plant capacity from 2 mgd to 4.0 mgd. The discharger is working with Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) to design and construct a recycled water pump station and a transmission system to deliver recycled water for irrigation of landscaping and golf courses. The discharger and BCVWD are considering design and construction of recycled water storage facilities. Implementation of the recycled water system will result in changes in the volume and frequency of surface water discharges (see I.B and II.B., above)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the CWC.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans**. A revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan specifies beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters in the Santa Ana Region. On January 22, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed

"management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. The State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the N/TDS Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. The surface water components of the N/TDS Amendment are awaiting EPA approval. This Order implements those surface water provisions, which, for the City of Beaumont, are as or more stringent than those in the Basin Plan. The groundwater-related components of the N/TDS Amendment became effective upon approval by OAL. Accordingly, these waste discharge requirements also implement relevant, groundwater-related components of the N/TDS Amendment.

Tertiary treated wastewater from the treatment plant is discharged to Cooper's Creek, a tributary of San Timoteo Creek, Reach 3. San Timoteo Creek is tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 5. The Santa Ana River, Reach 5 is tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 4, thence Reach 3 and downstream reaches. The beneficial uses of receiving waters affected by the discharge from the Facility are tabulated as follows:

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
M-001	Copper's Creek and San Timoteo Creek, Reach 3[3]	a. Wildlife habitat, b. Warm freshwater habitat, c. Groundwater recharge, d. Water contact recreation, and e. Non-contact water recreation.
	Santa Ana River, Reach 5[4]	a. Agricultural supply, b. Groundwater recharge, c. Water contact recreation, d. Non-contact water recreation, e. Warm freshwater habitat, f. Wildlife habitat, and g. Rare, threatened, or endangered species.
	San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zone	a. Municipal and domestic supply, b. Agricultural Supply, c. Industrial process supply, and d. Industrial service supply
M-002	Beaumont Groundwater Management Zone	a. Municipal and domestic supply, b. Agricultural Supply, c. Industrial process supply, and d. Industrial service supply

[3] Excepted from municipal and domestic supply (MUN)
[4] Excepted from municipal and domestic supply downstream of Orange Avenue (Redlands)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)**. USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge.

3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for and calculating water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so. On February 24, 2005, the State Water Board amended the SIP. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the amendments on May 31, 2005. On July 13, 2005, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved the amendments.

4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

5. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

6. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

7. **Pretreatment.** The expanded treatment plant capacity is only 4 mgd and there are no significant industrial users within the service areas. Consequently, this Order does not contain requirements for the implementation of an effective pretreatment program pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act; Parts 35 and 403 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 35 and 40 CFR 403); and/or Section 2233, Title 23, California Code of Regulations.

8. **Biosolids.** On February 19, 1993, the USEPA issued a final rule for the use and disposal of sewage sludge, 40 CFR, Part 503. This rule requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. The State of California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program, therefore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the implementing agency.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List (Not Applicable)

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations; and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR §122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established. Three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Board Order are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan, State Water Resources Control Board's plans and policies, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR §125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR §125.3.

2. **Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

Basis for Limitations

Constituents	Basis for Limitations
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Discharges to waters that support aquatic life, that is dependent on oxygen. Organic matter in the discharge may consume oxygen as it breaks down.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	High levels of suspended solids can adversely impact aquatic habitat. Untreated or improperly treated wastewater can contain high amounts of suspended solids.
Hydrogen Ion (pH)	Hydrogen Ion (pH) is a measure of Hydrogen Ion concentration in the water. A range specified between 6.5 to 8.5 ensures suitability of biological life. This limitation has been adopted in the Basin Plan of the Santa Ana Region.
Total Dissolved Solids	High levels of TDS can adversely impact aquatic life. The TDS limit is based on evaluation of plant performance data and consistent with the Basin Plan.

Constituents	Basis for Limitations
Flow	The proposed design capacity of the treatment plant is 4.0 MGD.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

a. Effluent discharged from this facility could contain pollutants in sufficient quantities to affect receiving water quality. Pursuant to Section 13263, Article 4, Chapter 4 of the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Regional Water Board is required to issue Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges that could affect the quality of the State's waters. Furthermore, Federal Regulation 40 CFR 122.1 requires the issuance of NPDES permits for pollutants discharged from a point source to the waters of the United States.

b. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published the adopted California Toxics Rule (CTR) (40 CFR §131.38). The CTR promulgates new criteria for both human health protection and protection of aquatic life. New numeric aquatic life criteria for 23 priority toxic pollutants and numeric human health criteria for 57 priority toxic pollutants are listed. In addition, the CTR contains a compliance schedule provision, which authorizes the State to issue schedules of compliance for new or revised NPDES permit limits based on the federal criteria when certain conditions are met.

2. Applicable Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Table, below summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. These criteria were used in conducting the Reasonable Potential Analysis for this Order.

CTR No.	Parameter	**Water Quality Criteria**			
		Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
		Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Selenium		5		

3. Determining the need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducted a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Regional Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has the

reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers criteria from the CTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan.

Sufficient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants for which effluent data were available. These data were used in the RPA and are summarized in the following Table:

Permit limit implementing California Toxics Rule for freshwater discharges
Hardness Dependent Trace Metals to determine CMC and CCC, then to put into MEC table form comparision

Effluent Hardness =		**170**		LN Hardness =		5.136						
California Toxics Rule							Dissolved				Total Recoverable	
Metal	m_A	b_A	m_C	b_C	CF_A	CF_C	CMC	CCC	T/D Ratio	WER	Acute	Chronic
Antimony	No Published Aquatic Criterion Value				(b)	(b)			**No CMC, CCC use Human Health Criteria**			
Arsenic					1.000	1.000	340	150	1.0	1.0	340	150
Beryllium	No Published Aquatic Criterion Value				(b)	(b)			**No CMC, CCC or Human Health Criteria**			
Cadmium	1.128	-3.6867	0.7852	-2.715	0.922	0.887	7.58	3.31	2.60	1.00	19.70	8.61
Chromium (III)	0.819	3.688	0.819	1.561	0.316	0.860	847.4	274.9	1.0	1.0	2682	320
Chromium (VI)	---	---	---	---	0.982	0.962	16.0	11.0	1/Cfa	1/CFc	16.3	11.4
Copper	0.9422	-1.7	0.8545	-1.702	0.960	0.960	22.2	14.1	2.6	1.0	57.6	36.6
Cyanide											22.0	5.2
Lead	1.273	-1.46	1.273	-4.705	0.714	0.714	114.5	4.5	6.1	1.0	698	27
Mercury	**No CMC or CCC use Human Health Criteria for organisms only**							0.051	1/Cfa	1/CFc		0.051
Nickel	0.846	2.255	0.846	0.0584	0.998	0.997	734	81	1.0	1.0	735	82
Selenium	---	---	---	---	(a)	(a)		5.0				5.0
Silver	1.72	-6.52	---	---	0.850	(b)	8.6	---	1/Cfa	1.0	10.1	---
Thallium	---	---	---	---	(b)	(b)	---	**No CMC or CCC use Human Health Criteria**				
Zinc	0.8473	0.884	0.8473	0.884	0.978	0.986	184	185	1.0	1.0	188	188

(a) Bioaccumulative compound and inappropriate to adjust to percent dissolved
(b) EPA has not published an aquatic life criteriorn value
unit: ug/l
Equation used :
CMC = (exp{mA{ln(hardness)] + bA})
Acute Value = CMC x WER x Acute Conversion Value (CFA) x T/D Ratio (1/CFA)
CCC = (exp{mC{ln(hardness)] + bC})
Chronic Value = CCC x xWER x Chronic Conversion Factor (CFC) x T/D Ratio (or 1/CFC)
Notes:
1. The water effect ratio being used is 1
2. The site specific total to dissolved ratio for cadmium, copper and lead are as follows:
   a. Cadmium 2.6 :1
   b. Copper 2.6:1
   c. Lead 6.1:1
3. For those metals without site specific t/d ratio developed, the total to dissolved ratio for these metals is either 1/CFA for CMC or 1/CFC for CCC
4. No mixing zone and dilution considered in the calculation.
5. Permit limit calculations is based on the procedures stipulated in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries.
6. Effluen hardness is calculated median of effluent data.

PERMIT LIMIT CALCULATION AND DETERMINATION OF THE MOST APPROPRIATE ML VALUE CONSIDERING CV

unit in ug/l

					CV = 0.6			Aquatic		Permit Limit	
	Caltoxics				Acute M	Chronic M	LTA	Objective/limits		Concentration Limit	
	Freshwater		Human Health		0.321	0.527		**3.11**	**1.55**		
Constituent	CMC	CCC	H2O+Org	Org only	Acute LTA	Chronic LTA		MDEL	AMEL	MDEL	AMEL
Selenium		5.000			0.00	2.64	***2.64***	8.19	4.08	**8.19**	**4.08**

Comments: Reviewing RDLs of emwd indicated that some RDLs are greater than MLs recommended by SWRCB, especially for VOCs.

4. **WQBEL Calculations**

a. Water quality based effluent limits (final) are based on monitoring results and following the calculation process outlined in Section 1.4 of the California Toxic Rule and the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California. The final WQBELs were calculated for this Order using the process described below.

b. WQBELS Calculation Example

Using selenium as an example, the following methodology demonstrates how water quality based effluent limits were established for this Order. The process for developing these limits is in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP.

Step 1:

For selenium the applicable freshwater water quality criteria is:

ECAchronic= 5.00 µg/l

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$LTAacute = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute}$

$LTAchronic = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic}$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For selenium, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using Table 1 of the SIP:

No. of Samples	CV	$Multiplier_{acute}$	$Multiplier_{chronic}$
16	0.6	0.321	0.527

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 5.00 µg/l x 0.527 = 2.64 µg/l

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of LTA_{acute} or $LTA_{chronic}$

For selenium, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

LTA = 2.64 µg/l

Step 4: Calculate the water quality based effluent limits by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). Water quality-based effluent limits are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $AMEL_{multiplier}$

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $MDEL_{multiplier}$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For selenium, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using Table 2 of the SIP:

No. of Samples	CV	MultiplierMDEL	MultiplierAMEL
16	0.6	3.11	1.55

AMELaquatic life = 2.64 x 1.55 = 4.08 µg/l

MDELaquatic life = 2.64 x 3.11 = 8.21 µg/l

5. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) - (Not Applicable)**

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Final effluent limitations required by this Order are shown in Section IV, Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications of the Order.

Proposed effluent limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C, total suspended solids and total coliform organisms are based on tertiary treatment standards. This Order implements relevant portions of the N/TDS Amendment by specifying effluent limitations and other requirements that pertain to both the "maximum benefit" and "antidegradation" management zones/water quality objectives. Provided that the maximum benefit commitments shown in Attachment L of this Order are satisfied, then the requirements of the Order that address the Beaumont Groundwater Management Zone and the "maximum benefit" objectives apply. (see also discussion in F. Land Discharge Specifications, below)

1. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)
where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)
Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)
Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

E. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

F. Land Discharge Specifications

As shown in Chapter 4 of the Basin Plan as amended by the N/TDS Amendment, two sets of TDS and nitrate-nitrogen objectives have been adopted for both the San Timoteo and Beaumont Groundwater Management Zones (GMZ): the "maximum benefit" objectives and more stringent objectives based on historic ambient quality (the "antidegradation" objectives). The application of the "maximum benefit" objectives for these Management Zones is contingent on the implementation of commitments by the City of Beaumont and the San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority (STWMA) (and, in the case of the San Timoteo Management Zone, by the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD)) to implement specific water and wastewater resources management programs. These programs are delineated in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan, as amended by

the N/TDS Amendment and include compliance dates for the implementation of specific activities. These programs are part of a coordinated effort by the member agencies (the City of Beaumont, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and the South Mesa Water Company) of STWMA to develop and implement projects that will assure reliable water supplies to meet rapidly increasing demands in this area. The San Timoteo Watershed Management Program (STWMP) developed by STWMA entails enhanced recharge of native and recycled water, maximizing the direct use of recycled water, optimizing the direct use of imported water, recharge and conjunctive use.

This Order implements relevant portions of the N/TDS Amendment by specifying effluent limitations and other requirements that pertain to both the "maximum benefit" and "antidegradation" management zones/water quality objectives. Provided that the maximum benefit commitments shown in the N/TDS Amendment are satisfied, then the requirements of the Order that address the "maximum benefit" objectives for the San Timoteo and Beaumont GMZ apply. If the Regional Board finds that the maximum benefit commitments are not being met, then the requirements of the Order that addresses the "antidegradation" TDS and nitrate-nitrogen objectives for thsese GMZ apply. Although the maximum benefit commitments for the Beaumont and San Timoteo GMZ were made jointly by both the City of Beaumont and STWMA, this Order recognizes the City of Beaumont as the responsible party to mitigate the effects of TDS and TIN discharges recharge that took place in excess of the limits based on the "antidegradation" objectives if the Regional Board makes the finding that maximum benefit is not demonstrated. Again, for the San Timoteo GMZ, the finding of maximum benefit is contingent on the implementation of maximum benefit commitments by both the City of Beaumont (and STWMA) and the Yucaipa Valley Water District.

G. Reclamation Specifications

Section 13523 of the California Water Code provides that a Regional Water Board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations from the CDHS and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as recycled water, if, in the judgment of the Board, such requirements are necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare. Section 13523 further provides that such requirements shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide uniform water recycling criteria established by the CDHS pursuant to California Water Code Section 13521.

Reclamation specifications in the proposed Order are based upon the recycling criteria contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355, California Code of Regulations, "Guidelines for Use of Reclaimed Water" by the California Department of Health Services, and Pursuant to the California Water Code Section 13521.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

1. The surface water receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

   The proposed TDS limit (490 mg/l) for direct discharges into Cooper's Creek is based on the maximum benefit waste load allocation specified in Table 5-5 of the Basin Plan, as amended by the N/TDS Amendment. The Order also includes a TDS limit based on the quality of the water supplied to the service area plus a reasonable use increment. The more restrictive of the two TDS limits applies to the discharges. The proposed TDS limit is more restrictive than the waste load allocation for the discharge that was specified in the 1995 Basin Plan (540 mg/l). However, the discharger has demonstrated that compliance with the more restrictive limit is achievable.

   This Order also includes TDS limits based on the antidegradation wasteload allocation in Table 5-5 of the Basin Plan, as amended by the N/TDS amendment. This TDS limit will become effective if maximum benefit is not being demonstrated (see preceding discussion in IV. D. Final Effluent Limitations and IV. F. Land Discharge Specifications) If maximum benefit is not demonstrated, this Order requires the discharger to mitigate TDS discharges in excess of the anti-degradation TDS objectives.

   This Order also includes two sets of TIN limits: one limit is based on the maximum benefit wasteload allocation specified in Table 5-5 of the Basin Plan, as amended by the N/TDS Amendment; the other limit is based on the antidegradation wasteload allocation also specified in Table 5-5. The TIN limit based on the maximum benefit wasteload allocation is effective provided that maximum benefit is demonstrated. If maximum benefit is not demonstrated, then the limit based on the antidegradation wasteload allocation applies.

2. Requirement to meet 2.2 total coliform bacteria limit in the effluent:

   a. Article 3, Section 60305 of Title 22, Chapter 3, "Reclamation Criteria" of the California Code of Regulations specifies that recycled water used as a source supply for nonrestricted recreational impoundments shall be at all times an adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater (tertiary treated). The degree of treatment specified represents an approximately 5-log reduction in the virus content of the water. The California Department of Health Services (CDHS) has determined that this degree of virus removal is necessary to protect the health of people using these impoundments for water contact recreation.

b. The CDHS has developed wastewater disinfection guidelines ("Wastewater Disinfection for Health Protection", Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Branch, February 1987) for discharges of wastewater to surface waters where water contact recreation (REC-1) is a beneficial use. The disinfection guidelines recommend the same treatment requirements for wastewater discharges to REC-1 waters as those stipulated in Title 22 for supply of recycled water to nonrestricted recreational impoundments, since the public health risks under both scenarios are analogous. The disinfection guidelines are based on sound science and are widely used as guidance to assure public health and beneficial use protection.

c. The Santa Ana River, and Cooper's/San Timoteo Creeks, are not "nonrestricted recreational impoundments," nor is "recycled water", as defined in the Reclamation Criteria, being used as a supply source for the River or Creeks. However, except during major storms, most of the flow in the River and Creeks is composed of treated municipal wastewater discharges. The River and Creeks are used for water contact recreation and, accordingly, are designated REC-1 (water contact beneficial use). People recreating in the River or Creeks face an exposure similar to those coming in contact with recycled water in an impoundment. Therefore, to protect the water contact recreation beneficial use and to prevent nuisance and health risk, it is necessary and appropriate to require the same degree of treatment for wastewater discharges to the River and Creeks as would be required for the use of recycled water in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment.

B. Groundwater

Discharges from the Facility to Cooper's Creek and thence San Timoteo Creek, Reach 3 affect the San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zone. Currently expected recycled water use in the Discharger's service area will affect the Beaumont Groundwater Management Zone. For recycled water use, this Order specifies TDS and TIN limits based on the maximum benefit water quality objectives for the Beaumont GMZ. The Order also includes TDS and TIN limits based on the antidegradation water quality objectives for the Beaumont GMZ. The limits based on the antidegradation objectives will become effective if maximum benefit is not demonstrated.

Selenium and pH limits for recycled water use are based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives.

BOD and TSS limits for recycled water use are based on secondary treatment standards.

Total Coliform bacteria and turbidity limits are based on Title 22 regulations for the use of recycled water.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code authorize the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

This Order carries forward the treatment plant influent monitoring requirements without change.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the proposed monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E). This provision requires compliance with the monitoring and reporting program, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The SMP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including the proposed Order) issued by the Regional Water Board. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board's policies. The monitoring and reporting program also contains sampling program specific for the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a shorter time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental response on aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

This Order requires the discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing of the effluent on a monthly basis. The Order also requires the discharger to conduct an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (IITRE) program when either the two-month median of toxicity test results exceeds 1 TUc or any single test exceeds 1.7 TUc for survival endpoint. Based on the results of this investigation program and at the discretion of the Executive Officer, a more rigorous Toxicity Reduction Evaluation/Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TRE/TIE) may be required. A re-opener provision is included in the Order to incorporate a chronic toxicity effluent limitation if warranted by the toxicity test results.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water. Requirements are based on the Basin Plan.

2. Groundwater

The Discharger is required to submit a program for conducting groundwater monitoring at recycled water use sites for three years. Monitoring results of this groundwater-monitoring program will be used to develop groundwater quality objectives for total dissolved solids and total inorganic nitrogen for the Beaumont Groundwater Management Zone.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Water Supply Monitoring

The Discharger will be required to collect a sample of each source of water supplied and analyze for total dissolved solids. The result of this monitoring will to show compliance with TDS limitations in the Order.

2. Biosolids/Sludge Monitoring

To track where, how much and what quality of biosolids is disposed, the Order requires the Discharger to maintain a permanent log of all solids hauled away from the treatment facility for use/disposal elsewhere and to provide a summary of the volume, type (screenings, grit, raw sludge, digested sludge), use (agricultural, composting, etc.), and the destination in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order. The sludge that is stockpiled at the treatment facility will be sampled and analyzed for those constituents listed in the sludge monitoring section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This provision is based on 40 CFR Part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Identification Evaluations or Toxicity Reduction Evaluations. This provision is based on the SIP, Section 4, Toxicity Control Provisions.

b. Antidegradation Analysis. This provision is based on State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16, which requires the Board in regulating the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the state (the Discharger must demonstrate that it has implemented adequate controls (e.g., adequate treatment capacity) to ensure that high quality waters will be maintained.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

In accordance with Section 402 (p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, EPA published the final regulations for storm water runoff on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123 and 124). Industrial facilities, including POTW sites, are required to obtain NPDES Permits for storm water discharges. On April 17, 1997, the State Board adopted a General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. This Order includes pertinent provisions of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit appropriate for this discharge.

4. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

   a. Sludge Disposal Requirements. Requirements are based on the previous Order.

6. Other Special Provisions

Maximum Benefit Provisions:

These provisions are based on the Basin Plan, as amended by the N/TDS amendment. Chapter 5, Section VI of the amended Basin Plan specifies "Maximum Benefit Implementation Plans for Salt Management", including plans for the Yucaipa Valley Water District that apply to the Yucaipa and San Timoteo Groundwater Management Zones, and for the City of Beaumont/San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority that apply to the San Timoteo and Beaumont Groundwater Management Zones. The plans specify tasks and projects, with schedules, that the responsible parties have committed to implement. Provided that these commitments are met, then maximum benefit groundwater objectives and wasteload allocations for TDS and TIN apply and are used as the basis for establishing effluent limitations. If the commitments are not met, then antidegradation groundwater objectives and wasteload allocations for TDS and TIN apply and are the basis of effluent limitations. The maximum benefit and antidegradation objectives and wasteload allocations are specified in Chapter 4 (Table 4-1) and Chapter 5 (Table 5-5) of the amended Basin Plan, respectively.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the City of Beaumont's Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through: posting of the Notice of Public Hearing at the City Hall and publication of the Notice in the local newspaper; and, posting the Notice and draft Order on the Regional Water Board website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana on December 19, 2005.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on December 27, 2005

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	January 18, 2006
Time:	9:00 a.m.
Location:	City of Loma Linda 25541 Barton Road Loma Linda

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address is www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 782-4130.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to J. Shami at (951) 782-3288.